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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

In Two Sections—Section One

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9 New York, October 3, 1921 No. 14

THE DYE SITUATION IN CANADA

An Informing Address Delivered Before the Fall Meeting of the Division of Dye Chemistry, American Chemical Society

By WALKER F. PRESCOTT

WITH the realization of a clear national vision in view, and with capable and loyal statesmanship, there is ahead of the Dominion a period of national prosperity and achievement which will, unquestionably, give to Canada a just recognition, commercially and academically, among the nations of the world. Not only has her work during the war given the country international prominence and a spirit of independence and unity, but there have also come to the fore, in these latter days of reconstruction, an ambition and power to make enormous strides in commercial growth. Already a national merchant marine has sprung into existence, and the Canadian flag to-day attempts to sail the seven seas. Already her vessels carry to distant and foreign ports the products of her own industries. And let us note here that the total trade, imports and exports, for 1920 was well over two and a quarter billion dollars, whereas the total trade for 1913 was barely over one billion dollars; and if we look back to the year 1900 we will find a total trade of only three hundred odd million dollars.

For the explanation of the amazing increase in Dominion trade we have, first, but to consider the wonderful natural resources of the country—viz., forest lands, prairie lands of cereals, cattle, fishery products and untold mineral wealth—and, for the second reason, we have but to realize the spirit of independence and achievement which was born during the great war. Not only have new industries and additional production units come into existence, but the quality and diversity of the various manufactured products have also increased and become more efficient, so that we have available for domestic and export consumption a line of textiles and other prime commodities never before equaled in the Dominion.

Of special note is a recent occurrence which forecasts great things for the Dominion, not only from a scientific standpoint but also from in-

dustrial and educational possibilities. The Government at Ottawa the past few months has approved the creation and maintenance of a national research council, and has also sanctioned the building of a research institute. The above bureau will function in a similar manner to the United States Bureau of Standards, and with the institute there will be available semi-commercial research similar to the work carried on in the States by the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh.

As Dr. Ruttan, of McGill University, mentioned yesterday, there is every reason to expect great things from the attitude and grants of the Dominion Government. If continued support is obtained there is no reason why Canada, with capable Dr. Ruttan in charge of national research, should not in the near future develop and make industrially successful its great potential resources, now semi-dominant in the Dominion.

It is not visionary at all to expect that the Dominion may, after all, be able to manufacture certain types of dyes for her domestic consumption, and even possibly compete in the world's market for the certain limited colors. One of the problems which even now confront the newly created research bureau is to determine the commercial possibilities of the color, coke and allied organic products which may be successfully exploited from our natural resources.

There is already in operation at Trenton a small plant which is attempting the production of Naphthylamine Black and a limited number of azo types. Of course, such a project at this date must obtain its intermediates from prime sources, and then assemble them at Trenton. It is too early to predict the present and future successes of such operations. A decision can only lie with future competence and market control.

Canada to-day has eighty-odd woolen plants producing over twenty-two million dollars' worth of material annually; twenty-odd cotton plants producing over forty million dollars' worth of material annually; eighty-odd knitting plants manufacturing over thirty million dollars' worth of knitted goods annually; eight-odd silk plants producing two and a quarter million dollars' worth of silk goods annually; one hundred and thirty-odd leather plants producing forty million dollars' worth of hides and finished leathers annually; and fifty-odd paper plants producing over seventy million dollars' worth of paper annually. In these six industries there is shown an annual value of from two hundred and ten to two hundred and twenty million dollars, a tremendous increase over corresponding figures for 1911 of over fifty-five million dollars approximately.

True it is that John Cabot, Jacques Cartier and Champlain would not recognize the Dominion of to-day, even as visioned in their most fanciful dreams of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and even Sir John McDonald only partially conceived of the growth and status of the present-day Canada.

As regards dependence upon imported commodities, Canada looks to foreign sources for her total requirements of dyes. Previous to 1914 her consumption of coal-tar products was, approximately, one-half million dollars. To-day the Dominion consumes over three and a quarter million dollars' worth of artificial colors. To be sure, a fair portion of this latter figure represents inflated value, but there is little doubt that normal requirements will be close to two million dollars.

Whereas the dye imports for 1913 were almost wholly of German and Swiss origin, yet to-day we find the following sources of supply: Dyes from Great Britain, 630-odd thousand; from the United States, two and one-half million, approximately; from Germany and Switzerland, one and one-quarter million, approximately.

Let us understand that the above import figures of dyes from the

United States may include overseas colors held in New York bonded customs and reshipped to Canada. Consequently, actual imports from Germany and Switzerland reach a much higher figure than one and a quarter million, and relatively decreased amount of United States manufactured colors results.

At the present moment it is judged that the Canadian consumption of dyes is about evenly allocated to English, United States, and German and Swiss colors.

Canada might operate successful'y a dye industry for the manufacture of a limited number of coal-tar colors and associated products, provided she intensifies efficient production of her coal and coke industries, and also provided she groups and co-ordinates the allied chemical units so necessary for the building up of stable organic chemical compounds. The Dominion has fine iron mines on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and consequently raw material is to be had. To this basic requirement we need add but scientific research and personal energy, commercial foresight and control, to make possible new chemical industries.

The outlook for the near-future consumption of colors is one not calling for maximum amounts. Although the Dominion has felt the general commercial depression, yet her production is no less decreased, relatively, than that of other countries, and in some respects she is commercially far better situated than most foreign domains. There is little doubt, however, that the present depression in Canada will continue for the best part of the next twelvemonth.

As regards the future source of supply of dyes for Canada, it is a most hazardous opinion to say which country will succeed in taking the Canadian color trade. At the present moment dyes from any source enter the Dominion free, with the excep-

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tion of a universal sales tax. There is every reason to expect that German products should flood the market here, as they enter at a German value greatly depreciated from the Canadian dollar. Were dyes dutiable and taxable, then the present-day value of the mark would be taxed on a value of pre-war equity, which would prohibit the use of dyes of this origin. English colors are finding an increasing market here, but as yet the range of British colors has not been great enough to take much of the business. Furthermore, some of the English colors, on a money value basis, have not yet been able to compete with many of the American, German and Swiss colors. American dyes have found a large and steady market in the Dominion, and up to the past year and a half have taken the big bulk of the Canadian trade. To-day, however, the imports of American colors have decreased, due to three reasons, namely: (1) General business depression; (2) high rate of adverse exchange; (3) inability or inadvisability of American makers to meet German and Swiss colors entering Canada through bonded New York entries.

Due to the proximity of American manufacturers of dyes, there is no reason why Canada cannot obtain the best color service and money value from United States products. To hold the Canadian market, as any export market to-day, there is demanded the utmost diligence and astuteness, combined with the most efficient and modern laboratory and sales service. One factor, above all others, will finally obtain export business — viz., salesmanship and service. By salesmanship is meant not only the technical and financial aspect of dyes, but also the ability to meet successfully the practice and methods of clever foreign competitors. By service is meant prompt and intelligent laboratory treatment of customers' requirements and dispatch of samples and shipments.

Other conditions being equal, it is logical to expect the nearest source of supply to receive the bulk of export business, providing the supplier gets the proper viewpoint and appreciates the condition of the consumer, and satisfies that viewpoint and condition.

The problems of the textile and other industries in Canada requiring colors are nearly identical with the dyeing and coloring practice in the States. The majority of the dyeing machinery used in Canada is of American origin or of similar pattern, and the fibers and method of coloring are, in most every case, identical with the processes in general use everywhere.

In conclusion I would present for your consideration a wonderful country to the north, full of the most interesting historical past; a country of enormous forest lands and great rivers, with limitless lumber, animals and fish; a land of untold mineral wealth and potential energy. Canada is a veritable promised land, only partially developed as yet but a country already visioned and building to a pattern; obscure, yet showing the outline of wonderful possibilities in the way of a far-famed and illustrious domain of commercial and national life.

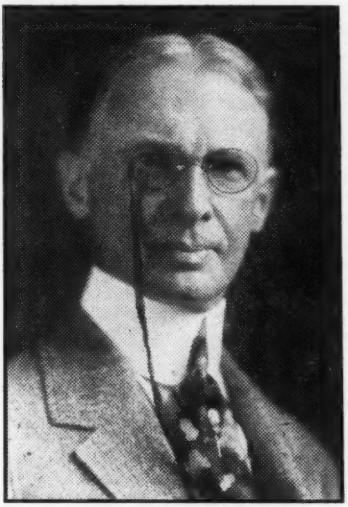
Surely it will behoove the States to the south of us to consider well the commercial requirements of the fast growing country a few leagues to the north—the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Edwin E. Slosson said recently: "I will give a million dollars to anybody finding in nature dyestuffs as numerous, varied, brilliant, pure and cheap as those that are manufactured in the laboratory. The advantage of the artificial dyestuffs over those found in nature, lies in their variety and adaptability. Practically any desired tint or shade can be made for any particular fabric." How Time alters conditions! It is amusing to reflect that four or five years ago, such a statement could not have been anything but out-and-out German propoganda.

IMPROVED DYEING MACHINERY IN OPERATION TO BE ON VIEW AT BOSTON TEXTILE SHOW

Three hundred and eighty-seven exhibitors have taken space in the International Textile Exposition to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, October 31 to November 5.

This, the seventh exhibition conducted by the textile industry, will be by far the greatest show of its kind ever held in this country. All the available 125,000 square feet of floor space of the two floors and balconies in Exhibition and Grand halls is sold—and it has been found necessary to use Paul Revere Hall as well.



E. F. HATHAWAY,
President, the Textile Exhibitors Association, Inc.

The coming Exposition, with twice the number of exhibitors, will be more complete in every detail than any previous show. The unprecedented number of machines to be exhibited in actual operation will be of great value to manufacturers and very attractive to the general public.

CHESTER I CAMPBELL,
Manager, International Textile Exposition

Starting with the picker-room

(*Concluded on page* 12.)

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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER
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Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

In Two Sections—Section One

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

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THE BOSTON TEXTILE SHOW

Plans are nearing completion for the reception of the many thousands who are expected to attend the International Textile Exposition in Boston from October 31 to November 5. This event will be the largest and most pretentious of all the Textile Expositions, and all readers of The REPORTER who can possibly do so are urged to make arrangements to be present.

That there will be much to make their trip worth while need hardly be insisted upon here, for the Textile Shows have never yet failed to produce opportunities for studying all standard phases of the industry at first hand, with much that is new thrown in for good measure. Moreover, the man who does not attend and support his own trade exhibits, whenever he can, is not doing his full duty either by his industry or by himself. If expositions are "the timekeepers of progress," so are they also powerful accelerators of progress. From them the individual, if he approaches them in an earnest spirit of investigation, can invariably gain much that is inspirational and helpful in his daily practice throughout the year.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a detailed notice of the various features which will go to make up the Show. It is worth noting particularly, however, that the machinery division of the Boston exhibition will be stressed, and that many improvements in standard types of machines, as well as the newest forms of dyeing and other machinery, will be shown in actual operation.

We trust that none will fail to take advantage of this chance to obtain a comprehensive view of the entire field of improvements in machinery employed in the textile industries. Improvements in your line should be studied and appraised by you, even though not taken advantage of immediately, for there is nothing like a little dissatisfaction with present methods to hasten progress.

THE "MONOPOLY" PHANTOM

"The Dye Monopoly ought to be choked to death," rashly states one of Mr. Hearst's editors in the New York "American."

Rashly, we say, because were this belligerent gentleman given unlimited authority by the United States Government to carry out the course of action which he advocates, he might spend the next few decades or so in trying to locate this alleged trust. In fact, it would be better for him to wait a while and practise on something simpler — like perpetual motion, for instance.

In 1914, before we began to make dyes from our own intermediates, there were seven dye plants located in three States. In 1920, five years after the start was made, there were eighty-two dye plants scattered over eighteen States.

Out of the 360 dyes produced in 1920, 108, or 90 per cent of the total poundage, were made by three or more companies. Thirty-five dyes, representing more than 50 per cent of the total, were made by seven or more companies.

Just which of these companies is the "trust"?

A mere glance at the Tariff Commission's list of manufacturers of dyes produced in quantities of 500,000 pounds or over during 1920 (75 per cent of the total poundage) will be enough to satisfy anyone that their number is too great for them to constitute a monopoly. The same list

also shows that dye prices have consistently declined.

Similarly, the list of manufacturers of intermediates produced in quantities of 500,000 pounds or over during 1920 (80 per cent of the total) plainly reveals that these manufacturers are likewise far too plentiful to come under suspicion of holding a monopoly. The prices of intermediates, by the way, are also shown to have declined since their production began in America.

Again, the number of producers of color lakes of which 300,000 pounds or more were made here in 1920, averages from twenty-five to twenty-eight firms for each type. Surely they are no "monopoly"!

All these, and additional statistics and arguments, were marshalled by Dr. Fredk. E. Breithut, of the Calco Chemical Company, in his paper "Is There an American Dye Monopoly?" presented at the Dyes and Colors Symposium on the last day of the Chemical Exposition. The figures are all taken from the "Census of Dyes and Coal Tar Chemicals, 1920," many of which were given in The REPORTER when this report was first published, and should make interesting, not to say entertaining, reading for Mr. Hearst and his editorial staff.

Dr. Breithut further argued that our dyes are being made by many manufacturers, some very large, some very small. These are all selling against one another in open competition.

We give you a paragraph from this speech which you should preserve:

"As a matter of fact, every manufacturer who is actually in the business knows full well that the competition is not only in the open, but that it is really much fiercer than in most lines of business. Anyone is at liberty to go out with the salesmen of our dye companies, and we are convinced that a few days' experience will persuade him that there is absolutely no monopoly in existence. If there were such a monopoly, it would

TELL THE TRUTH!

American Chemists and Manufacturers are entirely competent to shape their own destiny if afforded proper support and encouragement, without building a Chinese wall around themselves.

Why becloud the issues and delude the public with threadbare "war-talk" and similar "bunk"?

Straight-thinking Americans are not afraid of "ghosts" no matter from what country they come.

Aside from the line of dyestuffs, Intermediates, Cotton Finishes, Turkey Red Oils and Leather Oils made in the U. S. by

CONSOLIDATED COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
and
CENTRAL DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL CO.

we can also procure for you vat and other colors on licenses at lowest prices quoted for export by the European manufacturers.

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seem that it must be very inefficiently managed to permit ten, twenty and thirty different independent plants to produce the same product, and also to permit a consistent reduction of prices throughout the list of the products which it manufactures. Increasing the output, decreasing the price, and permitting the existence of many plants producing the same article, thereby giving employment to a greater number of people, are actions not usually ascribed to a monopoly."

The facts given above are inescapable. They are taken directly from a Government report prepared by a body of men having no stake in either faction of the limited dye embargo controversy. And because they can be interpreted in no other manner than that outlined by Dr. Breithut, those who cry "monopoly" upon the floor of the Senate or from the editorial desk stand self-convicted either of ignorance or of another failing less easily overlooked.

One of the most obvious characteristics of opposers of the Longworth measure has been their willingness—nay, eagerness!—to draw the argument away from its main channel and into devious by-paths. They are perpetually bringing up questions of abstract philosophy, dragging worn-out traditions and decayed precedents into the discussion and digging industriously down into the dead past in order to point out what our Revolutionary ancestors would have done in similar circumstances — itself a vain proceeding, for History does not provide a parallel case. What they hate most of all is the plain, unvarnished truth about the situation of the American dye industry. It always makes them nervous and fidgety to have someone get up in the Senate and begin to tell it; their only resource then becomes the filibuster. Facts which cannot be twisted to suit their own particular purposes are anathema, and perhaps this is the reason why no opposer of adequate protection can observe the Dye Census without a shudder.

DYEING MACHINERY TO BE ON VIEW AT BOSTON SHOW

(*Concluded from page 9.*)

equipment, there will be hardly any machine of importance used in a cotton mill that cannot be seen in actual operation—including dyeing, finishing and cloth room equipment.

Another feature of importance will be the power department, which will occupy Department D and will include exhibits of everything that is new and important to the transmission of power in a textile mill.

There will also be the usual exhibits of products allied to the textile trade, while finished products will be exhibited by many of the largest mills in the country for the first time. Among the hundreds of exhibits there will be many machines and devices incorporating many new improvements effected since the last Exposition.

During the week there will be two national conventions held in connection with the Exposition, at which the vital questions of the industry will be discussed. The most important will be that of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, to participate in which delegates from every mill center in the United States, Canada and, in a number of instances, England will journey to Boston. The New England Association of Commercial Engineers, who have devoted their energies to promoting the power show, will also convene in Boston during the Exposition.

NATIONAL ISSUES LOOSE-LEAF FILE FOR NEW COLOR BULLETINS

"National service" to dyestuff consumers is again to the fore, this time in the shape of a loose-leaf leather binder of convenient size now being distributed by the National Aniline & Chemical Company and designed to be used as a file for the bulletins which this firm issues from time to time describing its new colors before they have taken their places in the

Standard Editions of the company's Color Cards.

This device is very useful to the purchaser of dyes, who, looking for a certain type which he knows has not been listed among the standard stocks, can at once ascertain whether something capable of fulfilling his requirements is among the newer colors without being obliged to make a protracted search. Each bulletin consists of a single leaf, uniform with the rest and perforated for insertion in the binder. Attached to this are specimen dyeings on various fabrics and unions, dyed in the piece or skein according to customary application. Accompanying these is a general description of that dye which is the subject of the bulletin, followed by details of the methods of application, and specifications, including solubility, level dyeing ability and fastness to a variety of agents.

The development of new dyes is going forward constantly in the National research laboratories. It is steadily building up the several groups of dyes in constant demand by our American-color-using industries, and progress in this line is eloquently indicative of the unswerving effort of American chemists to make American industries independent of foreign sources of supply for dyestuffs. The National binder aids the color user to keep an ever-changing and up-to-date record of an important part of that progress, for as the new dyes gradually drop into their places in the Company's standard lists of stock products, the bulletins may be discarded, one by one, in order to make way for others.

As issued, the binder contained bulletins describing the following colors: National Niagara Blue R, National Erie Fast Orange A, National Erie Fast Scarlet YA, National Erie Fast Scarlet 4BA, National Erie Fast Scarlet 8BA, National Diazine Black V, National Niagara Sky Blue 6B, National Niagara Blue RW and National Alphazurine A.

The newest bulletin to be added to the file, No. 11, describes National Acid Fast Violet BG. This product dyes level, produces bluish tones of violet and possesses the general properties of the better dyes of its class. It is particularly well suited for dyeing all classes of woolen and worsted goods, either in self or in combination shades. It may also be used satisfactorily in the dyeing of silk goods, or wool and silk Gloria.

The National company is to be congratulated not only on the appearance and convenience of its loose-leaf file system for new colors, but likewise on having contributed a real aid and time-saver to the busy colorist.

A Huddersfield firm declares that it received from Germany a sample box of chemicals, the combined postage being 1.40 marks, or rather less than 1½d. at the present rate of exchange. "In view of the fact that it costs us 1½d. to send a postcard only, this looks," it

Easily Soluble, Level Dyeing

DIRECT GARNET

one of the finest colors for cotton and union on the market

Manufactured by

Althouse Chemical Co.

Office and Works: READING, PA.

states, "like helping the German trader at the expense of the British." The British foreign postal rates for samples are raised from ½d. per 2 oz. (minimum 1d.) to 1d. per 2 oz.

DU PONT ANNOUNCES NEW NIGROSINES AND PONTAMINE BROWN CG

The Dyestuffs Department, Sales Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., announces just placing on the market the following new products: Du Pont Nigrosine WSJ Crystals, Du Pont Nigrosine WSJ Powder, Du Pont Nigrosine WSB Crystals, Du Pont Nigrosine WSB Powder. These products represent the jet and blue shades—water soluble.

The company is also in a position now to furnish the following spirit soluble Nigrosines: Du Pont Nigrosine SSB, Du Pont Nigrosine SSJ.

There has also been placed on the market the new direct color Pontamine Brown CG. This is a Direct Brown of yellow shade and of good solubility. On cotton it possesses general good fastness properties, being somewhat faster to light, washing, ironing, acids and alkali than the D3G brand made by this company. Aftertreatment with copper sulphate increases the fastness to washing and light, but results in the shades are slightly redder. The product may be used either as a self-shade or in combination to produce light browns, khakis, drabs, etc., on piece goods, sewing yarn, tapestries, etc., where good fastness to light and washing is desired. It is also adapted for jig dyeing, but care should be taken if used for padding, as the product exhausts rather rapidly. It is also offered for the above shades on artificial silk. When dyed in copper or brass vessels the shade becomes redder. When dyed on wool in a Glauber's salt bath the fastness to light and washing is excellent. Animal and vegetable fibers are dyed about the same depth, the cotton being slightly darker than the wool and silk in union goods. The shades are not affected by organic acids, so that the color will find rather extensive use in dyeing half-silk hosiery. It also should prove of considerable interest for use in the garment-dyeing trade. It can be discharged with Rongalite and can be treated with diazotized Paranitroaniline and copper sulphate, and in this way the fastness to washing and light is considerably increased.

NOTICES OF DYE EXHIBITS AT THE CHEMICAL SHOW—CONTINUED

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

THE BARRETT COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

THE SEMET-SOLVAY COMPANY
SOLVAY, N. Y.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
SOLVAY, N. Y.

THE GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

Exhibiting practically as a unit—The Allied Chemicals and Dyes Corporation—the four huge booths arranged on four corners of the main aisle easily dominated the Show in point of size, general gorgeousness and spectacular effect. The architectural setting of the whole was ancient Egyptian, the four booths being reproductions of the entrances to Egyptian temples. Canopies of a brilliant yellow, supported by spears set into sockets in the rear walls, added a final touch to the realistic effect of a hot sun—hidden electric lights—beating down from above. In all four booths there were colored friezes in the Egyptian style of the period of about 4,000 B.C. depicting various steps in the progress of mankind in the arts and crafts, that of the National booth showing what is believed to be the methods by which the Egyptians colored cloth, the process being one of staining rather than actual dyeing as we understand it to-day.

To further carry out the general scheme, National's publication, "Dyestuffs," which was being distributed, bore on its cover the reproduction of one of these temple entrances. The whole effect was highly original and striking.

As for the exhibit, one of the chief points of interest was a display of fine leather goods, treated with National colors, produced by the Cordova Leather Company, of Buffalo. These consisted of album covers, bags, pocketbooks, boxes, clock cases, etc., and the goods were said to be fully the equal of the finest imported material which was the despair of American manufacturers at one time. Needless to say, the fact that this achievement was the result of American progress in the dye industry was duly emphasized, as it should be. This exhibit aroused the liveliest admirations on the part of all visitors.

There was also on display the complete unit of a colorist's laboratory, manned by experts from the National "lab" at 21 Burling Slip, New York, which was the center of interest during the evenings. Here one was enabled to view actual dyeing operations. In general, the purpose of the National exhibit was to illustrate to both the public and the trade the great advances which have been made in dyeing during the history of the art, as well as the advances of American dye makers and dyers. Specimens demonstrating this advance consisted of laces, rugs, carpets, blankets, ginghams, leathers hosiery, yarns, ribbons, knitted outerwear, wall paper, food colors and a host of other items too numerous to mention. Every conceivable material into which National dyes enter as one of the processes of manufacture were either displayed or referred to, and it is small wonder that the amount of educational work accomplished was large.

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

NEW YORK CITY

Once again the missionary work which this concern undertook to perform for the benefit of the entire American dye industry was characterized by all the simplicity and force of a Brisbane editorial. Where many concerns contented themselves with the repeated assertion that America can produce dyes which are the equal of any, Newport was ready to "show them" in a manner which admitted of no effective answer. The housewife has repeatedly been told that American dyes are good, that fastness is a relative term, and that, properly applied to the fabrics for which they were intended, these dyes will be fully on a par with all similar types, made anywhere. But this has only rankled her the more when she has suffered the annoyance of seeing the colors in a new dress fade or run when washed. Consequently, when Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Brown entered the Newport booth at the Chemical Show all primed to argue about it, she was presented with a pamphlet to which was attached a sample of gingham dress goods dyed with Newport Anthrene Green, and a sample of cotton and silk hosiery dyed with Newport Developed Black. She was then invited to "Take This Home and Wash

THE CERTIFIED CHEMICAL CORP. N.Y.
CERTIFIED CHEMICAL CORP.
80 MAIDEN LANE. NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Safranine
A COLOR FOR SILK-WOOL-COTTON-PAPER ETC.

It."—surely a fair and convincing test which should do much toward shifting the blame for unsatisfactory results from American dyes to the dyer, or to the purchase of cheap and inferior goods. The following explanation accompanied the samples:

"What is fastness?

"Fastness is the most abstract, evasive, and meaningless term of all that are ever used in connection with colored materials. Yet it is the first and usually the only thing the layman asks about. 'Is it fast?' or 'Are all these colors fast?' or something to that effect.

"The person who is initiated into the intricacies of dyed goods always words his question with a comparison to something he knows about, as: 'Is it as fast as Indigo?' Also he is specific in the dye or class he is asking about. You cannot intelligently ask. 'Are American colors as fast German?' That is like asking if the Atlantic Ocean is as salty as the Pacific. The answer cannot be anything but 'yes,' merely carrying a dyestuff a few thousand miles does not change its characteristics. As long as the molecule of a product is built of the same kind and number of atoms, it makes no difference whether you make it in Buffalo or Berlin, Carrollville or Frankfort, Ludwigshafen, Wilmington, or Hongkong, China.

"There *are* certain products which until recently *have not been made* in America. They *were made* in Germany. They stood the destroying action of light and washing to a far better degree than the most familiar American products but they are difficult and expensive to manufacture. They require crudes which are less plentiful and in some cases intermediates which were required for war purposes. So we have had to use the dyes which were cheaper, more plentiful, but less fast in dyeing materials where the superior but less plentiful products would logically have been used. It has been like using glucose because sugar was not available. In some places it does very well, in others it cannot be used satisfactorily but we would either have to eat unsweetened food and wear undyed garments or resort to the makeshift which we did.

"However, that condition is practically over. The line of fast colors is nearing completion and they are to be gotten in ever increasing quantities so that the purchaser of dyed fabrics may be as particular now, if not more so, than in pre-war days in his insistence on properly dyed materials.

"Because the public has become accustomed to less fast products and because the dyestuffs for them will be much cheaper, some unscrupulous dyers will continue to use improper dyes. All of the large concerns, however, and by far the majority of the smaller ones, are already availing themselves of the means of making their output superior. These new fast colors are naturally more expensive but with increasing demand, larger production will soon cut the costs.

"The housewife need no longer watch the black run into her wash tub from her stockings or the colors from her ginghams if the things she buys are the products of reliable firms. She should insist that the retailer with whom she trades supply himself from sources where the work is handled in the proper way which is now possible. To return to the parallel, if her confectioner could get sugar and yet continued to use glucose, the housewife would trade elsewhere. The dye fastness situation is analogous."

For the rest, the Newport booth was both spacious and elegantly fitted. Points of interest were the well-known "Coal-Tar Tree," showing the ancestry of Newport colors "from coal to dyestuff" by Newport processes and management all the way, and an authentic reproduction of Captain Kidd's treasure chest containing silks dyed with Newport dyes.

Dyed samples showing the entire line of Newport Anthrene colors on ginghams and silks were displayed, including Newport Anthrene Jade Green on artificial silk.

APEX CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

In addition to the various chemical products which were displayed by this concern, it was announced that it is shortly to place upon the market a new product which will degum raw silk and dye the material in one operation. According to the claims of its sponsors, the product will accomplish this without affecting the luster of the silk. Piece goods are dyed evenly; the use of olive-oil soap for degumming is dispensed with, and hence a decided saving of expense is assured, to say nothing of the economy of labor and time. The patent for this product and process has been applied for, and further news of its development and marketing is being awaited with considerable interest in the trade.

Leather dressings of various kinds and of considerable interest to this class of trade were among the products shown at the booth. Sample hides were shown in great numbers, illustrating the uses of Antimony Sulphuret, crimson and yellow; "Colofene," which binds and fastens pigments to leather, and also the company's "Ronopol" oil for use in the dyeing and finishing of textiles. There were likewise shown "Antimonelle," a fixing agent for basic colors claimed ot have twice the strength of Tartar Emetic; Tin Lactate, for toning alizarine reds and producing, it is said, brighter results than Tin Oxalate, together with Turkey Red Oil and other soluble and sulphonated oils.

ABBE ENGINEERING COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

Pulverizing, grinding and mixing machinery were the special features of attraction in this exhibit. Prominent among the machinery exhibited were pebble and ball mills, laboratory mills and special mixers, all used for the grinding and mixing of dyestuffs. Another attractive feature on display was the Rotary Cutter used for the cutting up of dyewoods and other materials which require cutting before extraction. This machine is equipped with ball bearings and can be readily opened and cleaned.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
GARFIELD, N. J.

Salicylic acid U.S.P. and its various derivatives, including synthetic oil of wintergreen and acetyl salicylic acid, were exhibited in a showcase effect along the front of a large table which held a model of the company's works at Garfield, N. J. This model, built especially for the Exposition, was an accurate miniature reduced to the scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot. It was the only one of its kind exhibited at the Show, and served to give the general public some idea of the character and lay-out of a chemical works. Needless to say, it attracted considerable attention.

Displayed around the edge of the model in attractive show-bottles were some of the other products of the Heyden company, including formaldehyde, hexamethylene tetramine, colloidal silver, silver nucleinate and silver proteinate, sodium benzoate and saccharine.

The outstanding feature of this exhibit, and probably one of the most interesting and attractive features of the Show, was a laboratory table fitted up with an assortment of chemical apparatus. The large crowd which hovered about this most of the time attested the fact that something

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480 West Broadway, New York
Full line of Acid, Direct and Basic Colors
Special line of
Alizarine Colors
to stand fulling, light, etc.
OUR LABORATORY IS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

new was being demonstrated, and an investigation revealed that the Heyden company was dispensing from this array of apparatus a new drink—"Cheerio." It was freely predicted that within a very short time this new blended syrup would take its place on the soda fountains throughout the country.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., INC.
NEW YORK CITY

This firm, which has been established for more than a century, exhibited a varied line of chemicals which it sells as manufacturers' agents and importers, including bleaching powder, caustic soda, citric acid, natural dyestuffs, aniline colors, and also a comprehensive and interesting line of intermediates for dyestuff manufacturers.

One of the most striking features at this booth was a large stucco house made in Philadelphia from magnesite and magnesium chloride. The outside of this structure, which was a large affair weighing 1,700 pounds, was finished with a variety of styles and colors, while the flooring exhibited the results which can be obtained with plastic, or composition, flooring. This feature attracted considerable attention from passers-by as well as those who took a professional interest in the stucco covering.

Among the numerous items which the company handles are grease wool, hematine crystals and paste, archil, cutch, fustic, Glauber's salt, hypernic, lithopone, logwood chips, crystals, ground, paste and solid; nutgalls, oxalic acid, quebracho extract, saccharin, sulphur chloride, turmeric, ultramarine blue and zinc chloride, zinc dust, zinc oxide, zinc stearate and zinc sulphate.

(*More next week.*)

KLORASENE
A Superior Solvent
For removing oil and grease stains
Sole Manufacturers
Bosson & Lane
Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

The Foreman Dyers' Guild of Great Britain listened to an address recently by a member who urged that Swiss dyes be given preferential treatment over other foreign colors, in part because the Swiss manufacturers buy intermediates in England, and in part to prevent an entente between Swiss and German makers. The speaker said British dyes would also be better under competition with Swiss dyes.

The Japanese newspaper "Asahi" recently stated that the official employment agencies in Tokio are surprised to find a great many hosiery workers among those seeking employment. Many first-class dealers in hosiery are, however, in a state of bankruptcy, and the hosiery business is half stopped. Of the manufacturers in Tokio, Osaka, Nagoya, and elsewhere, the majority of those who started business during the period of war boom have closed down, with the result that the production of hosiery is now greatly reduced.

NATIONAL BRILLIANT GREEN B CRYSTALS

This well-known basic dye is now manufactured by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc.

National Brilliant Green B Crystals produces somewhat yellower and brighter shades than National Victoria Green WB Crystals, and is recommended for the production of Brilliant Greens on cotton or silk. This new product will also find considerable use for the topping of dyeings made with direct dyes.

Further uses for this new basic dye will be found in the dyeing of jute and paper, and in the manufacture of tannin lakes.

"As Good As Calco"—

Any dyestuff or intermediate so characterized, makes you realize that Calco products—Calco Methylene Blue or Calco Beta Napthol, for example—are accepted as standard. This is due to the fixed Calco policy, adhered to from the start, of not placing a single Calco product on the market until facilities, both of plant and personnel, assured its manufacture in sufficient quantities to meet every demand without sacrifice of uniform high quality.

"As good as Calco" is as high a recommendation as can be applied to a dye or an intermediate. But to be doubly sure, see that the Calco Red Diamond is on every container you buy.

We shall be glad to quote prices and send samples and dyeings of any colors from our line.

THE CALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Bound Brook N. J.
New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago

National
Acid Fast Violet B G

ALL classes of woolen and worsted goods are dyed level with this new "National" acid dye. This applies to either self or combination shades. It will also yield satisfactory dyeings on silk goods or wool and silk gloria.

National Acid Fast Violet B G produces bluish tones of violet. It is easily soluble and possesses the general properties usually found in the better dyes of its class.

Further particulars with samples, dyeings and full working details furnished on request by any of our branch offices.

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